



THE PATENT Gem and Hero Fruit Jars.

They combine all the good qualities of Fruit Jars. They challenge and defy all competition. Mark the effective simplicity of their performance. Any child can use them. They have been tested for the last three years by the inventor. The fruit is placed in the Jars and properly heated, when the covers are applied and they seal themselves. They are opened readily, the Gem being fastened by a screw ring acting on a glass stopper, and the Hero being fastened by



a screw ring acting on a metal cap resulting in an equal pressure on the stopper or cap, and gum ring. These JARS are perfect in every respect as purchasers will find upon a trial of their merits.



FOR SALE,
Wholesale & Retail
BY

John A. Reynolds & Sons,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Country merchants supplied at manufacturers prices in quantities of not less than one gross. July 2-7

A VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE!!

A Valuable Farm of 365 Acres, situated on Lankford's Bay, Kent county, Md. within half a mile of Edesville, two miles from Rock Hall, and within half a mile of the Kent co. R. R. all cleared and in cultivation except 20 acres. Within the last three years 40,000 bushels of lime have been applied. There is a young

PEACH ORCHARD

Of 5,000 Trees, Three Years Old. And a prospect of 2500 boxes of Peaches this season.

OVER 130 ACRES IN CORN,

with a prospect of a good crop. 100 Acres in Wheat, prospect good for 2000 bush, notwithstanding the unfavorable season.

100 Acres of good virgin soil, just cleared and grubbed, second year in corn, soil a light and productive loam.

The improvements are a good two-story and an attic brick building, in good repair, and all the necessary Out-buildings, in good order. Schools within half a mile, Episcopal and Methodist Churches within two miles. This is one of the most desirable farms in the lower section of Kent county, yielding fish and oysters and all the salt water privileges.

Price, \$22,000; \$8,000 cash, or in 60 days; and the balance in five equal annual payments. For further information apply at the office of the Middletown Transcript. July 2-11

TO FARMERS!

The Highest Prices Paid for Grain, Delivered on the Kent Co. R. R. on order of ELIHU JEFFERSON, New Castle, Del.

GRAIN bought exclusively on commission, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders solicited for RAMBO'S AND WHITE'S LIME, Whann's and Bangh's Phosphates, PLASTER, &c. &c.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to. A. T. STODDS, Dealer in Grain, Lime, Coal, Fertilizers, &c. Massey's, Kent County, Md. apr 23-11

THOMAS MASSEY, JR., CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, Main Street, nearly opposite Walker's Hotel, Middletown, Delaware

CLOCKS, Watches, Jewelry, &c. neatly and promptly repaired. Always on hand and for sale, Clocks, Watches, Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Silver Napkin Rings, Silver Thimbles, Salt, Sugar and Tea Spoons, Butter Knives, Gold Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Key Rings, Steel Watch Chains, &c. Dec. 12-11

DELAWARE RAIL ROAD BONDS, DELAWARE STATE BONDS, NEW CASTLE CO. BONDS, For Sale by GEO. INGRAM & CO. oct. 23-11

FIRST Class Real Estate Bonds for sale by GEO. W. INGRAM & CO. Get 23-11

CAPITALISTS are invited to call and examine our list of Securities before investing. Oct. 23-11 Geo. W. Ingram & Co.

WANTED, CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK STOCK. Highest rate paid by GEO. W. INGRAM & CO. Oct. 23-11

WOOL WANTED!!

The highest cash prices paid for WOOL at BOHEMIA MILLS, MURPHY & REYBOLD. Cassimeres, Kerseys, Yarns, Blankets, &c. always on hand, and will be exchanged for Wool if desired. may 14-11

SEASONED OAK AND PINE WOOD, sawed and split, delivered in town, in quantities to suit, at \$7 per cord, by E. T. EVANS. Feb 10-11

WILMINGTON & READING R. R. BONDS For sale by GEO. W. INGRAM & CO. Brokers. Oct. 23-11

Select Poetry.

THE HAYFIELDS.

The sun had risen, the air was sweet,
And brightly shone the dew,
And cheerfully sounds the busy feet
Passed the lone meadows through;
And waving, like a flowery sea
Of gay and spiral bloom,
The hayfields rippled merrily
In beauty and perfume.

I saw the early mowers pass
Along the pleasant dell,
And rank on rank the shining grass
Around them quickly fell;
I looked, and far and wide at noon
The fallen flowers were spread,
And all, as rose the evening moon,
Beneath the scythe were dead.

"All flesh is grass," the Scriptures say,
And so we truly find;
Cut down, as in a summer's day,
Are all of human kind;
Some, while the morning still is fair,
Taken in earliest prime;
Some, midway's best and burden bear—
But all lie low in time.

A fable full of truth to me
Is this, the mower's tale;
I soon a broken stem shall be,
Like lay that strews the vale;
At early dawn or closing light,
The scythe of death may fall;
Then let me learn the lesson right,
So full of truth to all.

Select Story.

THE MONEY FINDER.

BY COLLEY CIBBER.

"Ske and ye shal fynde."—Bible, 1551.

Business called me to New Orleans in the winter of 1836; I found the Crescent City alive with people, although the yellow fever and cholera of 1832-3 had nearly decimated it. It was now full of life, animation and business. Crowds of people, of an evening, filled the hotels and theatres, while the practising pickpockets were reaping golden harvests from their nefarious trade. I made it a rule both from the necessity of the case, and safety, to carry very little money about me. On one occasion, however, thirty-five dollars mysteriously disappeared from my pocket. The fact I casually told to a reporter of the "Picayune," who having nothing of more importance to write about, placed the following in his city column:

"Our esteemed friend, Colley Cibber, was quietly robbed of his pocket-book last evening, leaving him minus thirty-five dollars. Colley is a philosopher, and bears his loss with stoical indifference. I felt somewhat angry upon reading the article, and in the course of the morning intended to call at the office, and have some serious talk with the reporter.

As I approached the office on Camp street, I saw my man talking with a gentleman. The moment he saw me he shouted out, only as reporters shout when a little excited:

"Ah, here he is."
"Yes," I replied, "here I am, and you are the—"

"No more words, Colley; this gentleman has found your pocket-book."
"Stop, sir," said the stranger; "not so fast. I found a pocket-book. It is for this gentleman to describe its contents. I would observe, however, that the insinuation thrown out in the article by the writer, that you were quietly relieved of it, is entirely gratuitous. I found it, sir."

"The money, sir, contained in the pocket-book was a twenty dollar note on the Planters' Bank of Louisiana, a ten dollar note on the Canal Bank, and a five dollar note on the Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia."

"Sir, there is your property." And handing me the book, he remarked—"It affords me much pleasure to restore it."

The appearance of the man, well dressed, well spoken, and evidently well educated, made me hesitate about offering him a reward.

He seemed to understand my hesitation, as he quietly remarked with a smile:

"I see that you hesitate about paying me for my trouble—hesitate no longer. Finding money and restoring it to the owner is my business."

I looked at the man in surprise.

"Yes, sir. But I have no fixed percentage. I leave that to the parties."

"Then, sir, as the amount is not a large one, will that suffice?" handing him the ten dollar note.

"Fully, sir; the five would have been sufficient. Good day, gentlemen, and away he went, whistling an air from the last opera."

"Well," exclaimed the reporter, "that is about the coolest piece of business I ever witnessed. What does it mean?"

"It means simply this—that he made the excuse of his being his business, to take the reward, nothing more."

So the matter rested, and I was minus ten dollars, which I considered he was fully entitled to.

My business in New Orleans at that period was of a commercial nature, and which brought me in connection with business men. A large commercial house met with a most serious loss. One of the partners, while at the post office, dropped his pocket-book containing some fifteen thousand dollars in notes and checks. A reward of one thousand dollars was offered for its recovery, with its contents intact. On the morning after the loss I happened to be in the office. Be it understood that the advertisement was for the evening papers, consequently no one was yet acquainted with the liberal reward offered for honesty. We were speaking of the loss, when who should enter the store but the "Money Finder." He did not see me, as I was sitting somewhat back.

"Is Mr. Williams in?" he asked.

"That is my name, sir."

"And this, I presume, is your property," handing him a pocket-book.

"Ah!" exclaimed Mr. Williams, opening the book. "All right, sir; I thank you sincerely; but how did you know—"

"Your name, sir, written there, and other papers."

"Ah, yes, Bob," calling the boy, "run immediately up to the 'Bulletin' office, and stop the advertisement. Run quick! Now, sir, excuse me, take this seat," handing him a chair, and I will write you a check for the reward offered."

"Reward, sir? I was not aware that you had offered one."

"True."

The young man quietly seated himself, took up a paper, and began to read.

"There, sir, is the check; it is the amount offered for the recovery of the book and its contents; don't hesitate."

"Hesitate!" exclaimed the recipient, "I never hesitate, for this, sir, is my business."

Raising his hat gracefully, and whirling a gold-headed cane, he went out, whistling the same air he did on a previous occasion.

"What did the fellow mean," asked Mr. Williams, "by his being his business? He is not a pickpocket."

I then related my loss, and the return of the money, and we all came to the conclusion that it was really a very mysterious piece of business.

I frequently met the man, but never exchanged words with him, as I had serious doubts in regard to his mode of finding money. And yet if he were a rogue, why not retain the money? Here lay the mystery.

One of the most fashionable ladies of New Orleans, a Mrs. Whitney, lost a diamond ring valued at fifteen hundred dollars. It was returned to her by this man, for which he received one hundred and fifty dollars. Another lady lost a necklace equally valuable, and from the description she gave of the person who restored it, it was the same successful finder. Perhaps I was the only one who noticed the extraordinary coincidence in this man being the fortunate finder of so much valuable property. The reason probably was, that from the moment he made use of the expression, "it is my business," I connected him with subsequent cases of a similar character.

Can money finding be made a business? If so, how? Here was a man returning property to its owners, valued at thousands, for which he received merely hundreds. He certainly was honest, but by what peculiar process did he arrive at the result of their carelessness, making it the source of his means of living? My curiosity was aroused. At the theatre, opera, and other places of amusement I invariably met him, he was invariably alone. On the street he walked as if he had lost something.

On one occasion I met him in the reading room of the St. Charles Hotel. To my surprise, he was in warm dispute with several persons upon the subject of the "creases," one of which had but recently occurred. I soon discovered that he was not only well read but perfectly conversant with hydraulics and mechanics. I remember one remark he made, which came very near, subsequently, being fearfully confirmed. He said:

"The time is not far distant when your beautiful city will be at the mercy of the Mississippi river, and the bend at Carrollton will be the source of danger."

The very next day a large dry goods house had its bank book returned, which a boy had dropped in the street, containing eighteen hundred dollars. The young man who found it received two hundred dollars, and when the proprietor thanked him, in addition, he quietly remarked "it is my business," and left the store whistling. "There is no luck about the house."

It was evident that the man was in a fair way to make a fortune; and his extraordinary luck at finding money and valuables, while it astonished me for its singularity, satisfied me of his honesty. The mystery was, HOW CAME THESE THINGS IN HIS WAY? * * * * *

Several years passed. I was once more in my native city of Philadelphia. The circumstances alluded to above had been almost forgotten, and the man and his peculiarities were things of the past.

I had some business to transact in the Girard Bank; this was in the year 1841. Just as I entered the main room, I perceived that something was wrong. Several men were standing at the paying teller's desk, and as I heard the teller say, "Sir, you must leave the package with me," I involuntarily stopped.

"Must!" exclaimed the other, the sound of whose voice caused me to start. "Must, sir! There is no such word in my vocabulary. I will not deliver up this money," emphasizing the word, "to any man but the owner. You are not the party who lost it, and have no more claim to it than any one of these gentlemen."

"But, sir, you are a stranger."

"True, and being a stranger, I intend to remain here until the owner of the money returns. I found it on the pavement in front of your bank. You say the money was drawn from it. The amount is large—I have counted it—\$20,000."

"Is there any one here who knows the man?"

"Why ask the question? If I remain

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here—here, if you like, in custody, does it matter whether I am a stranger or not?"

At that moment he caught my eye. A peculiar smile passed over his countenance, and, without a moment's hesitation, he said:

"There stands a gentleman who can vouch for my being an honest man."

Thus appealed to, I stated that "I know the gentleman only in the way of business and have reason to know that he is an honest man. Nor do I consider the question one to be discussed. The proof of his honesty is so apparent in this case, that I am somewhat surprised it should be even questioned."

At that moment, a gentleman rushed into the bank in a state of great excitement, and loudly proclaimed his loss. The bank clerk, in a very significant manner, pointing to my friend, said:

"That man has found your money, sir, and will not give it up."

"That is false!" exclaimed the finder.

"I would not give it up to you, nor to any man, unless his claim was fully established to my satisfaction. If this is the gentleman who lost it, I shall have much pleasure in delivering it up. I found it, sir, in the street."

"O thank! thanks! The loss would have been my ruin. Give me your address, sir, I am agitated now, I am unable to say or act as I intend to do."

"There, sir, is my card." And as he turned to go out, he very politely handed me one, remarking, "I should be pleased to see you sir." And he left the bank, whistling. "I know a bank whereon the wild thyme grows." I looked at the card he handed me. It bore the name of "Thaddeus Middleton, United States Hotel."

"Shall I call?" was the first question that I mentally asked myself. However, my curiosity had something to do with my inclination, and I determined to pay him a visit.

We met. It was in his room—a room neatly furnished, as he said, at his own expense.

"I am somewhat particular," he observed, "and as I purpose to remain in this city several years, I had this room fitted up to suit me. There, for instance, is my book-case. There is my lounge. Landlords never have such lounges; and this is my choice of a carpet. See, it is covered with flowers."

"Why," I asked, "did you select such a pattern?"

"Well, I cannot say. I love flowers, but my time will not permit me to cultivate them in pots, so I have them beneath my feet."

"Not a poetical idea, I perceive, inasmuch as you trample on them."

"True, but the poets sometimes crush flowers by wretched attempts to apostrophise them. Now, I can use my wove ones, and imagine them the 'alphabet of angels.' A lady poet speaking of flowers, says:

They write on hills and fields mysterious truths.
Mine, you perceive, are written here."

"You are a philosopher."

"No—simply a poet. I write verses for amusement, only."

"When I first met you in New Orleans—"

"Ah, my dear sir, you anticipate me. Say nothing of our first meeting. It was a mere matter of business. There is something more in this world than mere labor and worryment. I am still young, and can now retire from business with an income of three thousand dollars per annum, for which I worked—aye, sir, worked."

"And your business was to—"

"Find money."

"You surprise me!"

"No doubt. In the course of ten years I have realized, from finding money and returning it to the owners, upwards of twenty thousand dollars; thirty thousand I inherited from an uncle."

"But how is it possible, sir, to be so successful?"

"System, sir, and localities. In London, I returned to owners upwards of thirty thousand dollars. In Paris, about twenty thousand; and in Rome—well, in Rome I did less; but, what may appear strange to you, I made more. The Pope returning from a ride, lost a diamond cross. All eyes were on his Holiness—mine were on the ground. No one but myself thought of what might be lost in such a crowd, hence my luck. The cross was set with brilliants, so that in an instant I suspected who was the owner. Nor was I mistaken. His Holiness presented me with this ring. It is valued at eight hundred dollars."

"Strange!"

"What—my business? Yes, it is. Sir, thousands of dollars are daily lost in large cities, which the owners never have returned to them. In no one instance, except small amounts not advertised, have I failed to find the owner. When I find a ten dollar note, I advertise it—so with all amounts above that. In many instances, as you know, I have returned the money before it was advertised."

"As I know!"

"How, and where? Ah! I recollect. I was in Mr. Williams' office when you returned his pocket-book. I did not think you saw me."

"Ah, my dear sir, if you had served ten years' apprenticeship to money finding, you would learn that the eye, like the human voice, can be cultivated. I did see you on that occasion."

"Have you heard from the gentleman who lost the money in front of the Girard Bank?"

Instead of answering me he opened a small writing desk and showed me a check for one thousand dollars.

"There, sir, was not that a good day's work?"

"It was."

"But I had still a better one last week; not in remuneration, benefitting the pocket, but a more satisfactory one to the mind."

"How so?"

"I picked up a small pocket-book on Arch street, containing ten dollars. It was evidently the property of a poor person. There was a memorandum in a woman's hand-writing, appropriating that amount to parties whom she owed. Landlord, six dollars; baker, one dollar and fifty cents; grocer, two dollars and fifty cents. On the inside leaf, I noticed the number of a house in Cresson's alley. Inquiring my way to the place, I found the number—it was a small house. Just as I was in the act of knocking, I heard a female voice say, 'put it in the Ledger.' This was sufficient. I knocked, and the door was opened by a decent looking woman; the inmates, beside herself, were a young girl and a lad. 'I called, madam, in consequence of finding a small amount of money.'

"Oh, sir, have you found it? Ten dollars, sir; all the money I had in the world, and that owing to those who would turn me out of the house if the rent was not paid."

"There is the money, madam. I am happy in being enabled to save you from the power of a merciless landlord."

"I handed her the book and left."

"That was indeed kind."

"It was my duty as a man and a Christian, and more, sir, it was my business. I do not mention this, sir, for the purpose of boasting of an act of charity, or in a spirit of egotism, but when that poor woman opened her pocket-book she found twenty dollars."

"Middleton!" I exclaimed, springing up, "you are a noble fellow, and if I may ask it as a favor, permit me to be ranked among your friends."

"Sir, I thank you. My vocation is one that,

The Middletown Transcript.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1870.

THE PEACH TRANSPORTATION.

Robberies have been committed upon the peach trains, we understand, and ship- per have suffered loss. This has led to correspondence between certain dealers and the Railroad authorities in reference to their liability in such cases. The fol- lowing letter from Mr. Jackson, Master of Transportation at Jersey City, to Mr. J. H. Warner, of the firm of Warner, Dickson & McElrath, has been placed in our hands for publication, showing that the agent refuses to "admit any liability on the part of the Company." This refusal of the Railroad authorities to ac- knowledge their liability for the loss of property committed to their charge, is un- derstood to be in violation of an agree- ment between them and a Committee re- presenting the Peach Growers of Dela- ware. It is also believed to be against the law which governs in the case of com- mon carriers, so frequently applied in the courts against railroad and other corpo- rations engaged in the transportation of merchandise. The precise nature of the agreement between the Railroad authori- ties and the Committee of Peach Growers, we are unable to state; perhaps some of the gentlemen who composed the Com- mittee will remember distinctly what the agreement or understanding was, and will be able to state whether it has been car- ried out in good faith or not. We sub- join the letter, as follows:

New York and Philadelphia Rail Road, via the United Rail Road of New Jersey, and The Philadelphia and Trenton Rail Road, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Jersey City, Aug. 24, 1870.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 24 is received. As to acknowledging any liability for losses such as you refer to in yours, I wish it distinctly under- stood that I cannot admit of any liability on the part of the Company.

Mr. Welch has been consulted and states that such was not the agreement, and when you and your committee were present at Jersey City, it was distinctly understood that your wishes would be taken into consideration and every thing done that could be to have the business work satisfactory, but they were not all agreed to. It has since been reported to Mr. S. Town- send, who acted as chairman, that we could not put the platform between the tracks, nor could we at Jersey City assume the liability as referred to in yours, unless specially directed so to do by the President of the P. W. & B. R. R. agree- ment thereto, as well as the Presidents of the United R. R. Co's.

As to lights, they are now being provided. As to ferry slip, it is prepared to be used when needed. As to drilling, instructions will be given from time to time to do it in such a manner as will be satisfactory to the peach consignees, and also as to sending cars to Newark. The cars for the consignees will be placed at once for their use. Orders have already been given to have the streets properly watered, and I think the roads will soon be in good condition.

Respectfully, T. JACKSON, Gt. Supt. J. H. Warner, Esq.

On the first page of this issue will be found a very interesting but very strange story by a well known writer and dra- matic critic, Colley Cibber, entitled the Money Finder. It wears the air of truth- ful narrative, and is more interesting than a tale of fiction.

On the same page, also, an original ar- ticle on the development of Middletown, continuing a subject which we very cursorily alluded to, a week or two since, re- commending the establishment of a wool- len factory, a cotton factory, and a paper mill, in Middletown. We trust that the attention of capitalists may yet be directed to these enterprises, which promise fair returns in profits on the amount of the required investment.

On the inner form we publish an article written for a Chicago paper, setting forth the advantages of this Peninsula as the Garden and the Orchard of our great At- lantic cities. Like every thing else relat- ing to the development and advancement of this region, it will be read with inter- est. The natural advantages of the Pe- ninsula between the Delaware and Chesape- peake Bays, are only beginning to be ap- preciated.

A report reaches us from Easton, Md., of a personal encounter between Charles H. Gibson, an attorney at that place, and Thomas K. Robson, of the Easton Star. The former assaulted the latter in a mag- istrate's office with a cane, and a scuffle ensued in which both combatants sus- tained slight bruises and contusions. They were separated and went to their respec- tive homes to wash up, staunch wounds, and repair damages. They subsequently met upon the street, when Mr. Robson assaulted Mr. Gibson with a cane. An- other rough-and-tumble ensued, followed by another slight effusion of the vital fluid. The affair grew out of some strictures in the Star on the official conduct of Col. Hambleton, in which that gentleman was charged with nepotism in his West Point appointments, the brother of Mr. Gibson having received the cadetship, and being unable to pass muster, as the Star al- leged, on account of some disqualification.

We learn from the Centerville Observer that Col. Samuel Hambleton, of Talbot, will be nominated for Congress, in that district. Henry R. Torbert of Elkton, is likely to be his Republican competitor.

The Democratic convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Congress, as- sembled at Dover, on Wednesday next.

From a correspondence between some of the prominent peach growers in this State, we learn that there are grounds of suspicion that a combination exists in New York city to break down the peach mar- ket by depressing prices. Much indigna- tion is felt here among the peach grow- ers, and a remedy has been proposed, which if adopted, will effectually thwart the purposes of the New York combina- tion, if any such combination exists. A dispatch received here yesterday, from Warner, Dickson & McElrath, states that peaches are firm at \$1 and \$1.25 per basket. Dispatches from Combes, Nix & Co. yesterday, quoted peaches at from 80 cts. to \$1.50.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the American But- tonhole and Oversewing Sewing Machine, on the first page. This is the best ma- chine in the market, combining, as it does, all the advantages, and obviating the faults, of all other machines. It is the highest price machine in the market, but it has the most powerful construction, which will insure good work for a quarter of a century. It is fast gaining favor, and in time, we believe, will supplant all other machines. One of these machines is on exhibition and for sale at D. L. Dunning's.

For the Middletown Transcript.

ODESSA, Aug. 13th, 1870.

Pursuant to a call from the President of the last county convention for the democ- rats to meet in convention to nominate delegates to State and County Conventions, in their respective hundreds, a large and respectable proportion of the Democratic voters of St. Georges Hundred was found at their posts at the appointed time.

Upon motion of Mr. G. Watkins, Chas. Beaton, Esq., was appointed Chairman and John Cochran, Secretary.

Upon motion of Thomas Dilworth and T. J. Craven the chair appointed commit- tees to nominate delegates to the State and County Conventions, which resulted in the nomination of the following named gentle- men:

State Convention—James M. Vande- grift, Thomas J. Craven, Columbus Wat- kins, Thomas J. Houston, John A. Rey- nolds.

County Convention—H. A. Nowland, William Polk, L. G. Vandegrift, Samuel Jefferson, John Cochran.

Mr. Samuel Jefferson moved that each delegate to State and County Convention shall appoint his alternate in case he cannot attend in person.

Mr. Charles Beaton presented the fol- lowing resolution:

Resolved, That a meeting be held by the Democrats of this hundred on the third Saturday of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to nominate a hundred ticket and the Secretary of this meeting give one week's public notice thereof.

On motion adjourned.

CHARLES BEASTON, Pres. JOHN COCHRAN, Sec.

The following delegates to represent Appoquinimink Hundred in the State and County Conventions, were appointed at a Democratic meeting held on Saturday last:

To the State Convention—F. T. Perry, C. Ferguson, J. T. Taylor, I. P. Walker, J. McCarty.

To the County Convention—J. C. Wil- son, G. Rothwell, J. Garman, C. Cat- man, J. R. Collins.

WEIGHT OF AMERICAN COIN.—In reply to the question "what is the weight of the silver dollar, half dollar, and the gold eagle?" the following statement is made: Since the year 1837 the weight of the silver dollar has been and is 412½ grains; previous to 1837 it was 416 grains; the half dollar was originally 208 grains, but was reduced in 1837, 206½ grains, and in 1853, when silver change was scarce and leaving the country, it was again reduced to 192 grains. The gold eagle, or ten dollar piece, weighs 258 grains, and the reduction of this to 200 would make it about equivalent to the greenback at its current discount. This reduction scheme has been proposed, and has some advocates, but all the more intelligent on the subject condemn it as unwise and ineffectual of the results which its advocates wish to accomplish.

A COLORED MAN NOMINATED TO FILL WHITEMORE'S PLACE IN CONGRESS.—The Republicans of the first congressional dis- trict of South Carolina have put in nomi- nation State Senator Rainey (colored) to fill Mr. Whittemore's unexpired term in the Forty-first, and also for the full term in the Forty-second Congress. Whittemore's candidate got only 9 out of 30 votes on the informal ballot.

EDITORS' EXCURSION.—The officers of the Pennsylvania Northern Central Rail Road have tendered an invitation to the Maryland Editors Association, to take a trip over their road through Pennsylvania to the romantic regions of Western New York. The time is not yet fixed.

The contract for furnishing the Post- office Department with stamped envelopes and wrappers for four years, has been awarded Dempsey & O'Toole, of Washing- ton, at the rate of \$234,000 per annum.

The Chicago Post is authority for the statement that Mr. Frelinghuysen has declined the mission to England, that President Grant has offered it to Senator Trum- bull, and that the Senator will not accept.

Hon. George H. Pendleton, Gov. Hoff- man, and other leading Democrats, have taken ground against the introduction of Chinese laborers into this country.

Tench Tilghman, son of Matthew Tilgh- man, of Kent county, Md. died last week, near San Francisco, California, where he has lived for seventeen years.

No clue yet to the Nathan murder. The house was recently sold for \$70,000.

LOCAL AND STATE AFFAIRS.

THE BIVOUAC.—About this time, in each and every year, the Ostrogoths make their irrup- tion into Delaware. In other words, the peach-pickers, or those who pretend to hunt employment as peach-pickers, through the highways and vi- cinity of this region. They may be seen every- where, along the railroad, beneath the hedge- rows, or under some umbrageous tree, lurching and lounging, or loitering listlessly upon the green sward. They are not gentle, and do not take kindly to other people. They look alike and act alike. However different in stature, garb, age, or sex, (for there are men, women and children among them) they evidently belong to the same class, and there is no mistaking their peculiar general appearance. They are the lazzaroni from the slums and purlieus of the city. They don't want work or employment. That is not their object. But a roving vagrant career, for a month or two, in the green fields and fresh air of the country, is their aim. It is their Cape May, or Long Branch, or Atlantic City. Are they hun- gry?—the peach orchards, the blackberry patches and the corn fields, furnish their commissariat. Are they sleepy, they stretch themselves upon the turf, beneath the starry canopy, and give themselves up to "tired nature's sweet restorer," Does a gathering storm threaten them with involuntary ablu- tion, they betake themselves to some sheltering shed or neighboring straw stack, and stow themselves away, "as snug as a bug in a rug," and are as happy as the lodger at the Grand Central Hotel. Sometimes they huddle together, in the evening, by the side of a running stream, convenient to the woods and to a corn field. Here they bivouac. A fire is kindled. If fruitwood is not convenient, a fence or two will supply fuel. Here they roast their green corn, placed from the adjacent field, broil a salt mackerel purchased from some neighbor- ing grocery, and unpack the cold bread begged at the neighboring village or farm house, and satisfy the cravings of appetite. The pipe is then lit, the bottle is uncorked, and guzzling and gar- gality follow. If a Paroloune is present, or two or three gentlemen from Limerick or Tipperary, the conversation grows warm and the "dis- cussion" is not unfrequently ended "with sticks." A party of fifteen or twenty was seen, a few evenings since, upon the Railroad near St. Ann's crossing. They lit bonfires, and the blue smoke was ascending in fantastic wreaths high up into the evening atmosphere. Near by was about half a bushel of roasting ears, gen- erously contributed, "free gratis," for nothing, by a neighboring corn field. Here they made their repast and here they spent the night; and in this way the "peach season" is spent, until the frosts of Autumn drive them back again to their city haunts. Among the many vagrants who come hither, at this season, two youths were observed, last week, apparently about eighteen or twenty years of age. They were well dressed, and had a more cleanly and respectable look than the ordinary "peach picker." They kept themselves, and would lay for hours upon the grass, in the fields or on the road side, and then would mount a fence and sit side by side until they were tired, and then would go to sleep. Several days were spent in this manner, in the vicinity of this town. One night they slept in a clover lot, upon the ground; the next, being cool and wet, after rain, they took shelter in some adjacent straw stacks, and then disappeared. One of them was supposed to be a wayward youth from Wilmington, the son of a merchant of that city, who often absent himself from home, and goes, no one knows where, stays as long as he pleases, and then returns, as though to take a fresh start whenever the fancy moves him.

The trot between McCrone's horse and the Elkton horse, Cecil, at Warwick, on Wednesday, came near ending in a general row. The first time the horses were together, the Elkton horse and beat was interrupted by a collision. McCrone drove his own horse, and was accused of running into Gillespie, who drove Cecil. The latter was thrashed, and his sulky, and had one arm dislocated, and his horse ran off, kicking the sulky to pieces. The judges awarded the stakes \$200 a side, to Cecil, on account of a "foul," as was alleged. This decision gave great disap- pointment to the friends of the Delaware horse. Loud talking ensued, on both sides, with many expletives more forcible than polite. Coats were drawn, but no blows were struck. The claim to the stakes was resisted on the ground of unfair- ness, and the dispute ran high. The stakeholder, in this posture of affairs, held on to the coveted treasure. They threatened to seize him and take him by violence. But that both sides were un- der the eye of the law, and that the stakes could be taken in hand, and it was thought best to try other means. The local magistrate was appealed to for a writ of attachment in a plea of debt of \$450 against the stakeholder's horse and buggy. But the writ was refused, the magistrate having no jurisdiction in cases above one hundred dollars. The stakeholder would not surrender; his strong box was not to be forced, either by the use of violence or by the key of the law. Nor did his horse and buggy remain, under legal process, to represent the \$450. And so the matter stands, at present. It will probably be settled by a mutual agreement or by the law. It is believed that this is the last race over that course which will be held for a long time to come.

We have better friends and more of them, than any publisher within our knowledge. Scarcely a week passes but we are the recipient of their kindness, in one way or another. We are indebted to Mr. B. E. Cochran for a basket of very fine peaches. Mr. W. Cochran for two fine large melons. To Messrs. B. F. Hanson, Joseph West, and R. W. Cochran for a basket of each of the superb Early Yorks and Crockets. Also to S. F. Shillero for a basket of prime More's Favorite, and to J. F. Shillero for a basket of prime Yellow Rare Ripe. Mr. Serick F. Shillero is shipping from eight hundred to a thousand baskets per day. His orchard is experienced as of 1850, as leaving a crop as he had last year.

A generous rivalry took place on Thursday be- tween Messrs. B. W. and C. Cochran, of the vicinity, as to who could produce the largest and finest peaches, from their respective orchards. Five baskets each of "double extra" were picked and shipped to New York. A sample was sent to this city by Mr. W. Cochran. One can scarcely be excelled. One measured 11½ inches in circumference and weighed 11½ ounces. They were of the Reeves' Favorite variety. These peaches were expected to command \$5 per basket.

The number of peach baskets and peach lad- ders sold this year has not equaled the large number sold last year, because the crop is not near so great. Besides, the failure of the peach crop the year before last, caused many persons to neglect both ladders and baskets, which became scattered about and broken or lost, and many had to get a new supply. It will probably be many years before another such demand for baskets and ladders is experienced as that of 1850.

A man fell into Murphy's mill pond, during the late flood, and was driven through flood- gates and carried down by the rushing waters upon the flats of the Bohemia, where he again got his feet upon terra firma and was rescued from his perilous situation.

The congregation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Milford was somewhat scattered on Sunday morning week, by the entrance of two colored women, who quietly seated themselves in one of the pews.

THE LEWIS STEAMER.—The Milford Friend says the Granite State makes a trip to New York in ten days, and is a fast, prompt, and guaranteed for loss by carelessness or neglect.

DEATH OF AN OLD LADY.—Mrs. Hannah Fenni- more died at Delaware City, on Friday, at the advanced age of one hundred and eight years.

The Republican has a report that some enter- prising gentleman from Washington proposes to start a democratic daily paper in Wilmington.

A citizen of Middletown thinks that before Lehighville was a fashionable watering place, they will have to improve their cuisine.

David Chandler, of Pencader Hd., threshed his crop of oats a few days ago, amounting to 627 bushels, from ten acres of land.

The Methodist Church at Milford, was struck by lightning, on Saturday night last, and dam- aged to the amount of \$200.

A public lecture would succeed well in Mid- dletown. Not the town only, but the neighbor- hood around would patronize it.

A colored woman, named Fanny Johnson, em- ployed in the family of Mr. H. D. Howell, of this town, was arrested on the 5th instant for the larceny of sundry articles, and committed to New Castle Jail. She managed, however, to make her escape from the officer having her in custody. She confessed her guilt on being ar- rested.

This is about the height of the peach season. Not over ten cars per day have been shipped from this station, against eighteen per day, last year. This may be considered a fair average of the crop, throughout the peninsula, as compared with the crop of last year.

A white vagrant who has infested this town for several days, stole eight chickens from A. T. Bradley, on Tuesday night, and sold them to an old negro man for 25 cts.

Camp meetings were never so numerous as they have been this year. The country has been dotted over with them.

A hooded owl is among the curiosities in a col- lection of birds which may be seen at the Nation- al Hotel, in this town.

John A. Stidham has purchased of John H. Todd his carriage factory at Newark.

The population of Appoquinimink Hundred is 4,300.

THE WAR NEWS.

The despatches from the seat of war are contradictory. A despatch from the Emperor Napoleon announces that the French troops, in crossing to the west side of the Moselle, were suddenly and unex- pectedly attacked by the Prussians, but that after a conflict of four hours the lat- ter were repulsed. A similar despatch has also been received in Paris from the Sous Prefect of the town of Toul.

On the other hand, the King of Prussia reports that a combat had taken place in which two army corps of the Prussians were engaged, and that they were victori- ous.

The Emperor, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, has gone to Verdun. Before leaving Metz he issued a procla- mation, stating that he was going to meet the enemy, and exhorting the garrison of Metz never to allow the Prussians to take possession of that bulwark of France. The city of Nancy has been abandoned be- cause it was indefensible. A strange story comes from Paris, to the effect that thirty thousand troops of McMahon's Corps were cut off from the French army, and believed to have fallen into the hands of the Prussians, have reached Strasbourg in safety. Strasbourg has not been bom- barded, and the reported investment is said to be nothing more than a menace. The Prussians have blown up two bridges in the vicinity.

A cable dispatch, dated London, Aug. 16, says that the London Telegraph con- tains the following account of the fighting near Metz during Sunday last:

"Two great battles were fought on Sun- day, one at Pange, eight miles east of Metz, and the other at Longueville. The first encounter occurred before the French had drawn off their forces to cross the Moselle by the bridges connecting with the works at Metz.

"The Prussians assailed the French re- guard furiously, and attacking them by flank and rear, pushed the French to the very verge of the works of the fortress. The French succeeded in effecting a lodg- ment behind the entrance of Metz. Here the French made a determined stand and resisted the Prussian assault. A second contest ensued, which resulted in a repulse of the Prussians in almost a hand to hand encounter, upon the walls of the outer line of works. The Prussians, although stubbornly contesting their ground, were beaten off by the hostile masses, supported by their fortifications."

Dispatches received in London, Aug. 16, state that the Prince Imperial had arrived at the Tuilleries.

German troops continue to pour across the frontier. One hundred thousand of the landwehr are said to have crossed over and despatches mention that the second line of the German army is moving up to support the advance.

The district of country given up to op- erations in France is already exhausted and its population almost famished. The peasants are bitterly hostile to the invad- ers, and very cruel to their wounded. It is reported that twenty peasants have been shot for murdering the wounded, and the despatches give some revolting details of alleged atrocities of this character.

A skirmish took place also on Sunday afternoon, at Toul, which is on the left bank of the Moselle, twelve miles West of Nancy, and on the railroad from Paris to Strasbourg. The town has 7,000 inhabi- tants and an arsenal of importance. The Prussians, numbering about 2000 de- manded a surrender, but were fired upon and retired with but trifling loss.

It is now understood that the Prussians do not really intend to lay siege to Stras- bourg, and it is stated in despatches from the Vosges towns that the fears of the people have magnified the Prussian num- bers around the invested city. It is prob- able that only a small force of observation is left there. On the other hand, it is said that 30,000 French troops, cut off from McMahon's last Sunday week, have reached Strasbourg in safety. The frontier towns, Bitch and Phalsbourg, are said to be still holding out and unoccu- pied by the Prussians.

All of Napoleon's camp furniture had been sent back to Paris from Metz.

There is some talk of intervention by the powers in behalf of peace, now that several battles have been fought, but the rumors are ridiculed. The Paris news- papers repudiate any peace movements, and scout such an idea until the Prus- sians are out of France.

In Paris the people are recovering from the panic of the first reverses. The Em- press Eugenie is described as being sadly changed and worn by heavy cares, rest- less days and sleepless nights. The Or- leans Princes remain in England, their offers of service being as yet unaccept- ed by Napoleon.

It would seem that the Garibaldians in Italy, are causing Victor Emmanuel so much watchfulness that he dare not give aid to Napoleon. It is alleged that the King has written the Emperor that if ever he left Italy it is doubtful if he could get back. The reverses of the French, it is stated, are giving a good deal of pleas- ure to many of the clerical inhabitants of Rome.

LATER.—Both the French and Prussian armies at the latest advices seemed to be moving by parallel roads towards Paris, separated only by a few miles, and the engagements which were fought on Sun- day and Monday were the results of efforts on the part of the Prussians to strike the retreating columns of the French and cut off their rear divisions.

Some idea of the sanguinary nature of the engagements of the first three days of the week may be formed by the statement that ten thousand wounded men are in camp at Chalons, while the streets of the town, given up to wild disorder and license, show unmistakable evidences of demoral- ization in the French ranks. Napoleon, is at Chalons organizing the reinforcements sent him from various parts of the empire.

The German and French fleets were off Cuxhaven, a North German port, and can- non reported heard at sea in that direction would indicate that a naval engagement was in progress at the time, though no particulars are furnished. With their decided naval advantages over Prussia, the delays of the French fleets are as un- accountable as many of their delays on land, and in the end may prove equally disastrous.

In Paris there was more popular com- plaint of the deficiency of real news from the seat of war. Great crowds were up all Tuesday night waiting for advices. The newspapers on Wednesday contained nothing in regard to recent operations.

The fragmentary details received, how- ever, leave no doubt that at intervals ever since Saturday, Prince Frederick Charles has been refused a truce to bury his dead, which, if true, would indicate at least some Prussian reverses or checks during the series of engagements that have been going on.

An official dispatch, bulletined in Paris, claims that after a brilliant combat Sun- day night, two divisions of the Prussians sought to intercept the French "march" were repulsed. A dispatch from Metz, at 3 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, also an- nounces that a serious engagement had been fought on Tuesday, near Gavelotte, a small village six miles southwest of Metz and two miles west of the Moselle. The French claim the advantage in this fight, but admit their losses to be heavy.

Advices via London, of the other late date, however, declare, on the other hand, that the continuous advance of the Prus- sians has been almost without serious in- terruption, and adds that the French re- ceived a coup de grace at Metz, and fell back, shattered and demoralized, upon Verdun, and that the army entered the last conflict in a starving condition. From the same quarter comes the report that the garrison at Strasbourg had made a sortie, but were driven back by the Prussians. Carlshausen advises men- tion a series of skirmishes of the Baden army around Strasbourg with the people of that place, who are defending their city.

LATEST.—The object of Bazaine seems to have been the concentration of his forces at Chalons, where he will make a stand, and where a bloody battle may be expected.

THE COUNTRY PAPER.

A contemporary dilates in the following sensible terms upon the value of the country paper:

"Are you a property owner?—have you an interest in the growth and prosperity of the town?—are you interested in any improvements in the vicinity?—are you a business man? Then which can be of most service to you—the local paper or the one you get from abroad? It is all well enough to patronize city papers and periodicals, but no man, of good, sound judgment will do so to the exclusion of his local paper."

The local paper has its influence abroad as well as at home; for although its cir- culation may not be as numerous, it is often scattered over a wide expanse of country; and it has a secondary influence even where it is never seen nor read; for the very fact of a paper's being published in a town will give the place a name and reputation among strangers, wherever that fact is made known.

The most able and experienced editors of the city press acknowledge and appre- ciate the power of the local press, and are free to recommend its liberal support. The St. Louis Daily Democrat, in speak- ing on this subject remarks that "men may say what they will of the influence of the larger papers of the chief cities; we will maintain that a vigorous, inde- pendent local press has done more than all other agencies to save the country from disaster. It gives voice, force and concentration to the opinions of men in each county or neighborhood, and thus wields a power which, in the aggregate, no leader however influential, can with- stand." And the able and experienced editor of the New York Tribune, in an article on the same subject, says:—

"Nothing is more common than to hear people talk of what they pay for advertis- ing, &c. as so much given in charity. Newspapers, by enhancing the property in the neighborhood and giving the local- ities in which they are published a repu- tation abroad, benefit all such, particu- larly if they are merchants or real estate owners, thrice the amount yearly of their meagre sum they pay for their support. Besides, every public spirited citizen has a laudable pride in having a paper of which he is not ashamed, even though he should pick it up in New York or Wash- ington."

"A good looking, thriving sheet helps property, gives character to a locality, and is in many respects a desirable public convenience. If from any cause the mat- ter in the local or editorial columns should not be up to your standard, do not cast it aside and pronounce it good for nothing, until satisfied that there has been no more labor bestowed upon it than is paid for. If you want a good readable sheet, it must be supported—not in a spirit of charity, but because you feel a necessity to sup- port it. The printing press is the power that moves the people."

The Chicago Post says that Mr. Frelinghuysen has concluded to decline the mission to England, and that the Presi- dent has offered it to Senator Trumbull. The latter, however, is understood to pre- fer remaining in the Senate.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

\$1 will buy 28 pounds Choice Family Flour at A. T. BRADLEY'S.

\$7.50 will buy a barrel of Kirkwood Flour at A. T. BRADLEY'S.

\$9 buys a barrel of Potomac Flour, the best in the market, at A. T. BRADLEY'S.

Wm. T. Warner offers his entire stock of goods at Philadelphia cost prices, preparatory to closing out by the 15th of September. His stock com- prises everything in the notion and trimming line, such as laces, embroidery, edgings, buttons of all kinds, collars, cuffs, silk tissue, bage, skirt braids, zephyrs, corsets, hoop skirts, &c. &c. which will positively be sold at cost prices, freight only being added. Great bargains—call at once.

An extraordinary trial is in progress in Reading, Pa. It is that of a young girl 14 years of age, for the murder of an in- fant eleven months old. The accused, Catherine Hummel, had the child left to her care, and is supposed to have cut its throat from ear to ear with a butcher's knife. The proof is very strong against her. As she sits in the felon's dock dur- ing the trial, she is the picture of youth- ful innocence and beauty. She is quite calm, and appears to have no anxiety about her situation.

The 7.30 train from Baltimore on Sat- urday evening last, ran over a bull, at Magnolia station, throwing off the loco- motive and two express cars, and the bag- gage and smoking cars. The express cars took fire and were consumed. John Owens, track superintendent, who resided at Charlestown, Cecil county, was on the en- gine, and was caught beneath it, and so badly burned and otherwise injured that he died on Monday morning.

Gen. Ryan, the Cuban filibuster, arrived at Nassau from Cuba, on the 8th inst, and at Key West on the 10th, en route for New York. At Key West the General had an ovation from the resident Cubans. He made a speech giving a glowing ac- count of the progress of the war for Cuban independence, and predicting a speedy and victorious termination of the struggle.

A man in Meigs county, Tenn. while stooping to gather a sheaf, recently, was struck in the forehead by a rattlesnake, and died in two hours.

DIED.

In this town, on Saturday last, Mrs. Martha Jane McLeary, consort of Mr. John T. McLeary, in the 41st year of her age.

In this town, on Sunday last, Miss Annie J. Blackiston, daughter of the late William H. and H. M. Blackiston.

On Monday, the 15th instant, Susan H. infant daughter of E. C. and Susan P. Fenimore, aged 4 months.

At his residence, in New Castle Hundred, on the 17th instant, David W. Gemmell, aged sixty-two years.

In this town, on Thursday, Maria, infant daughter of D. W. C. and Alice Walker, aged 2 months and 17 days.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN MARKET.

CONDUCTED WEEKLY BY A. T. BRADLEY.

Wheat, new.....1 30 @ 1 35
Corn, yellow.....1 00 @ 1 05
"white.....1 00 @ 1 05
Oats, new.....42
Oats, old.....50
Timothy seed.....7 50
Clover seed.....8 00
Eggs.....20 cts @ doz
Butter.....31 @ 35 cts @ lb
Lard.....19 @ 20
Potatoes.....75 @ 80 @ bushel.

PHILADELPHIA.
Prime new red wheat.....\$1 45 @ 1 50
Corn, yellow.....1 00 @ 1 06
Oats (Pennsylvania).....55
Clovered.....55
Timothy.....\$9 00

WILMINGTON.
Wheat, prime.....\$1 40 @ 1 45
Corn.....1 08
Oats.....60
Flour.....\$8 00 @ 10 00

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. LEACH, M. D. and Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear (his specialty) in the Medical College of Philadelphia, 30 years experience, (formerly Leiden, Holland), No. 305 Arch street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their pa- tients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Ar- Official eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. apr 15-ly

FINE READY MADE CLOTHING.
228 MARKET STREET, 2nd Door below THIRD

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
Ready Made Clothing in Delaware,
Our Own Make, now on hand, and will be sold at less than Philadelphia Prices.
All our Clothing is made in Superior manner by PRACTICAL TAILORS.

The Proprietor having an experience of over thirty years in this Business, will guarantee satis- faction to any purchaser.

A full line of
FINE CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS,
Constantly on hand for
ORDER WORK,
which will be made in the
LATEST STYLE AND BEST MANNER,
At No. 228 Market Street,
The Oldest Established Clothing Emporium in Delaware.

March 16-ly
Edward Moore
GIBSON'S PRICE CURRENT.

Eggs 20cts. Lard 16cts.
Butter 20. Hogs 11.
Chickens, dressed 14. Hogs, alive 10.
Ducks 14. Potatoes, round 35.
Turkeys 16. Feathers 65.
Geese 12. Honey 20.

The above prices will be paid in cash for pro- duce delivered in good order; and we wish to say that we keep constantly on hand a good as- sortment of Groceries and Provisions which will be sold reasonably for cash, at the Corner of Broad and Anderson Streets, Middletown, Del. Wm. Z. GIBSON.

MIDDLETOWN STOVE HOUSE.

JOHN B. ROBERTS,

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
BY CHAS. HAMILTON VANDERFORD.
TERMS.—\$2.00 per annum, payable in advance.
Single copies five cents.
ADVERTISING RATES.—One square of ten lines, \$1 for three insertions and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. One square one year, \$10; six months \$6. For a quarter of a column three months \$8; six months \$15; one year, with the privilege of four changes, \$25; for half a column \$50. Fractions of a square to be counted as a square. When the number of insertions is not marked, advertisements will be continued until for, and charged accordingly. Obituaries published at advertising rates; Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Yearly advertisers must confine their advertisements to their own business. All letters should be addressed to THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, Middletown, Del.
Office corner Main and Scott streets.

THE PENINSULA.

The following article is from the pen of the Rev. Chas. B. Boynton, and was written for a Chicago paper shortly after his return to Washington from a late visit to his family at Keene's Landing, in Caroline county.

Perhaps some of your readers may be interested in a brief account of a region of which little is generally known, in which the writer has lately spent a few days, enjoying the luxuries of the fruit season. It is the peninsula lying between the Delaware Bay on the east, the Chesapeake on the West, and the Atlantic on the south. It seems especially designed by the Creator to supply the markets of the great Atlantic cities with fruit and vegetables, and may properly be regarded as the largest natural garden spot in the world; and doubtless there are many larger tracts of more fertile soil to be found elsewhere, especially on the broad prairies, but taking into consideration soil, climate and location, it is probably true that this peninsula is unsurpassed for the special purposes of market-gardening, and for the supply of every variety of fruit which can be grown on the seaboard in a climate in which the best of North and South is delightfully mingled.

This region is by no means all, or mainly, garden now. Much of it is lying waste; much is very poorly cultivated; but enough of it is properly treated to show that its future is already settled. As a whole, it is situated just where fruits and vegetables can be most advantageously raised for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, as its season is from a week to ten days earlier than New Jersey, and its productions can be placed in the great markets in a fresher condition than those from Norfolk and the adjacent portions of Virginia. With some capital and skill it will therefore have a decided advantage over regions farther north and south. Being a peninsula, and narrow in proportion to length, its coast line is very long, and besides it is indented by almost countless bays, large and small; and there are moreover, several large rivers on the western side which are navigable for steamers that can traverse Chesapeake Bay. In addition, there are many tugs which go up the creeks, and shallow bays to bring out fruits and other productions to the larger steamers.

These give to the peninsula almost unequalled facilities of water transportation. But the railroads have done even more for the improvement of this region. One trunk line runs the whole length of the peninsula, from Wilmington, Del. on the Philadelphia & Baltimore road, to Crisfield, at the extreme southern point on the Atlantic, connecting there with a line of steamboats from Norfolk. About thirty miles south of Wilmington, a branch road runs southwest to Easton, on the Chesapeake, and another runs from Seaford, near the southern end of the peninsula, westward to Cambridge, on an arm of the Chesapeake, while still another line connects this trunk road also with the Delaware Bay. Nearly every point of this whole region is thus within reach of either a railroad, or some water communication.

In relation, therefore, to the great Northern Atlantic cities, it has the position of a garden. Its advantages are now becoming better known, and capital and skill are flowing in from the North, and the owners of lands, which a short time since were devoted to corn, wheat and tobacco, almost exclusively, are entering largely into the culture of fruits, and making large profits from the new employment. Peaches grow here with great luxuriance, and are celebrated over the whole country for their peculiarly delicious flavor. The extent of this culture may be seen from the fact that last year there were shipped from here four millions of baskets, and the orchards are being rapidly extended.

It is impossible to estimate the amount obtained from the strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, but it is very large, and the plantations are being multiplied on every side. The wild fruits, such as the blackberry, or dewberry, as the early variety is called, and the whortleberry, bring annually a very considerable income to the colored people who gather them in immense quantities. They are sent to the cities, where the blackberries are used principally for wine and cordials, or canning when the quality is good. There are several very fine varieties of native blackberries, which, if cultivated, would equal the best that are sold. This will be long before done, and plantations of these will soon be seen loaded with the most luscious fruit, as tempting and as valuable as those which are displayed by our nurserymen.

The most delicate shrubbery grows here with a perfection that richly repays the cultivator, and few conservatories can show more splendid roses than adorn the lawns and gardens of those who have vision and taste. The whole region is in a transition state, but a few years hence, wealth and refinement, taste and beauty in decoration of grounds and dwellings, will characterize the garden peninsula.

Taking into consideration the mildness and general healthfulness of the climate, the excellence and variety of food produced, the wheat and corn being proverbial for excellence, the delicious fruits, and the fish, oysters and game which abound, it is doubtful whether any spot in the United States offers greater advantages to those who have capital and skill.

A LIST OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

In Delaware and Maryland

NOW OFFERED FOR SALE BY

GEO. W. INGRAM & CO.

BROKERS

And Real Estate Agents,

Middletown, Delaware.

LANDS in Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland are generally level, easily cultivated, naturally rich and susceptible of the highest improvement, and easily restored when reduced by hard tilling. The farms we offer have a fair proportion of timber and wood, and lying between the two large bodies of water, (the Delaware and Chesapeake bays and their tributaries) are well watered and thoroughly drained. The climate from its location is very healthy, mild and salubrious, and this consideration alone is an inducement to many northern farmers, to escape the rigorous winters, so destructive to health and their stock. These lands have also the very great advantage in the fact that they produce abundantly all kinds of grain, fruit and vegetables, which can be shipped by railroads, in well ventilated market cars, or by commodious steamers, at low rates of freight, and in sufficiently short time to reach Philadelphia and New York markets to enable them to compete with lands near those markets.

No. 1.
Farm of 250 acres; improved land and new buildings. In Kent county, Md. Price \$10,000—terms easy.

No. 4.
Farm of 1800 acres, near Middletown (1 mile.) Good buildings. Price \$25,000—terms easy.

No. 5.
Valuable Grist Mill, 3 miles from Middletown, in good order.

No. 7.
A splendid site, with suitable buildings, for a Peach Canning Establishment, in Middletown, a short square from depot. Price \$2,500—terms easy.

No. 8.
A good farm of 200 acres of land, situated in Somerset county, Md. 2 1/2 miles from Easton, on the Delaware R. R. Price \$6,000.

No. 10.
A first class farm, with elegant buildings, in Cecil county, Md. 1 mile from Cecilton, upon the stage road, 2 miles from Cecilton, on the Susquehanna river. Excellent peach orchards. 245 acres. Price \$130 per acre.

No. 11.
A valuable farm upon Appomattock creek, 3 miles from Odessa, New Castle county, Del. containing 192 acres of kind land. Price \$85 per acre.

No. 12.
A very desirable farm in Kent county, Md. on the line of Kent Co. R. R. containing 325 acres of splendid land. Brick dwelling and out-buildings—all good. Price \$100 per acre, upon very easy terms.

No. 13.
A tract of land in New Castle county, Delaware, containing 523 acres, now divided into 3 farms, with good buildings. Will be sold together or separate to suit purchasers. Land good; 2 miles from Blackbird Station on the Del. Railroad, and 1 mile from landing on creek. Price \$50 per acre.

No. 14.
A valuable farm upon Del. Railroad, in New Castle county, of 177 acres. Buildings new. Price \$9,000, one-half cash.

No. 15.
One of the most valuable farms in New Castle county, situated near Monmouth, Del. containing 245 acres of highly improved land, upon excellent fence, and splendid buildings. 5,000 peach trees. Will be sold to a reliable purchaser upon easy terms. We consider it one of the best opportunities for an investment now offered. Price \$120 per acre.

No. 17.
A fine farm in New Castle county, 1 1/2 miles from Monmouth, and 1 mile from Delaware river, 125 acres of land. Convenient to churches, schools, steamboats and cars. Price \$9,000.

No. 18.
100 acres of good, improved land, 1 1/2 miles from Mt. Pleasant Station, Delaware Railroad, New Castle county, with good buildings. Can be bought upon reasonable terms. Price, \$10,000.

No. 16.
A desirable farm in New Castle county, 1 1/2 miles from Blackbird, and 1 mile from landing upon creek, of 200 acres, with good buildings and fences. Price \$85 per acre.

No. 20.
150 acres of good land, adjoining Fieldsboro, New Castle county, Delaware. Has 4,000 peach trees. Price \$75 per acre.

No. 22.
An excellent farm of 237 1/2 acres, situated one mile from Chesapeake City, Cecil county, Md. Good building and fences and splendid location. Price \$75 per acre.

No. 23.
A splendid farm in Cecil and New Castle counties, 1 mile from Pivot Bridge, upon the Delaware and Chesapeake canal. A splendid location and combining every advantage of market by rail and water. Contains 198 acres of first rate land, in a high state of cultivation. Price \$125 per acre—terms easy.

No. 24.
An elegant farm upon the "Delaware Levels" under good fence and hedges. Splendid mansion and out buildings. Very desirable, contains 197 acres. Price \$200,000—terms easy.

No. 25.
A nice little farm, with good buildings, containing 132 acres, 1 1/2 miles from Vandyke Station, on the Delaware Railroad. Price \$1,500.

No. 26.
A very desirable farm with commodious buildings, 3 miles west of Middletown, with a fine peach orchard, under excellent fence, containing 319 acres. Price \$200 per acre.

No. 27.
An elegant manor farm, about 3 miles from Middletown, and 1 mile from railroad station. Excellent water; beautiful location; splendid mansion, modern style; and good out buildings. A rare opportunity to secure a desirable home. Contains 250 acres. Price \$200 per acre.

No. 28.
A house and lot upon High Street, Odessa. A desirable site—good dwelling. Stable and carriage house, with excellent water, and a choice variety of fruits. Price \$3,500.

No. 29.
A good farm containing 286 acres situate two miles from Blackbird, Del. Good buildings, 2 landings on the property. Has 3,000 cords of wood within 1/2 mile of landing.

No. 30.
A fine farm 1 mile from McDonough, Del. containing 150 acres of excellent land, with a good peach orchard and good buildings and fences. Price \$150 per acre.

aug 13—2m

FOR SALE.

ONE Yoke of Extra WORK CATTLE; medium size; good form; well matched in color and in disposition, and well known as superior in every respect. Also, one CART in good order. W. GREEN.

aug 13—1f

NOTICE.

FROM this date until October 10th, all persons are hereby forbidden to trespass upon the premises of the undersigned. W. GREEN.

August 13, 1870—2w

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his

Large and Well-Selected Stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES, BOOTS,

Shoes, Hats, Hardware,

Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Earthen and Stone Ware.

FISH, MEATS, &c.

And everything usually kept in a

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY STORE,

All of which have been selected with

care, and will be

SOLD AT PRICES

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TIMES.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

NO CHARGE

FOR SHOWING GOODS.

Charles Tatman, Jr.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

apr. 3—1f

C. MAISEL,

TAILOR, (From Paris),

1321 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

may 21—1y

DELAWARE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

John P. McLean, Pres. M. M. Child, Sec.

BRANCH OFFICE:

N. W. cor. Ninth & Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

GEO. F. STONE, Vice President, Manager.

GEO. F. TURNER, Gen'l Agent & Attorney.

Purely Mutual—Low Rates.

ALL Policies Nonforfeiting after One Annual

Payment. Every accommodation consistent

with safety guaranteed to Policy Holders.

Books containing full information concerning

the plans and rules of the Company sent free up

on application to the Branch Office.

Agents Wanted throughout the States of Pennsylvania

and New Jersey.

REFERENCES (by permission)—Hon. E. W. Gilpin,

Chief Justice of Delaware; Hon. Thos. F. Bayard,

U. S. Senator from Delaware; Rev. Alfred Lee, Bishop of Delaware; Gen. Henry

dout Point, Powder Manufacturer; Hon. George

Saulsbury, Gov. State of Del.; the Presidents of

all the Banks in the city of Wilmington; Hon. J. J.

Valentine, Mayor of Wilmington.

June 4—1y.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

THE VERY DESIRABLE FARM

OF THE LATE AUGUSTINE BOYER,

IN Kent county, Maryland, situated about a

mile from Saxapexus, on the road leading to

Smyrna. The location is one of the most healthy,

convenient and pleasant in the county, being a

half mile from a station on the Kent county

Railroad, and two and a half miles from a landing

on the Saxapexus River.

The Mansion House

is of Brick, well and carefully built, and in good

order, with a dry cool cellar, and the Grounds

and surroundings have been arranged and at-

tended to.

The fields may be arranged to be watered from

a running stream.

The Farm is in good order, with an ample

supply of chestnut and other timber for repairs.

The land is considered of the best quality, pro-

ducing grain, fruits, and grasses in perfection.

The Farm contains

375 Acres,

more or less. As it is supposed that any one

desiring to purchase would wish to view the

premises they will be shown with pleasure by the

occupier, Mr. Edward Boyer.

A plot of the property is in the possession of

the undersigned, and for terms of sale apply to

GEORGE VICKERS,

aug 6—4 Chestertown, Md.

BEST WOOD-BURNT

BUILDING LIME,

Either by Car Load, Hhd. or Bbl. Also,

CEMENT and PLASTER.

ALL ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY

ATTENDED TO BY ADDRESSING

BRIGHT & KEITHLER,

Cor. King and Water Sts. Wilmington, Del.

apr 23—6mos

To the Public.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citi-

zens of Middletown and vicinity

that he is prepared with a full stock of

Horses, Wagons and Carts to do all

kinds of hauling at moderate rates. Proprietors

of hotels and housekeepers will find it to

their advantage to give him a call. Coal and lumber

hauled at shortest notice. Orders for baggage

or other parcels, left at the Post Office, will re-

ceive prompt attention.

N. B.—75 Tons of good BUILDING SAND for

sale.

WM. W. WILSON.

July 2—1f

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the exclusive right for

New Castle county to manufacture and sell

Smith's Patent Extension Step and Fruit Ladder,

we hereby forward all persons from trespassing

upon our rights in said Ladder, as we will en-

NEWARK ACADEMY,

Newark, Delaware,

Prof. EDW. D. PORTER A. M. Principal.

A Classical, Scientific and Commercial

BOARDING SCHOOL,

For Boys and Young Men. Thorough in-

struction. Careful attention to health

and morals and moderate charges.

Fall Term opens September 14, 1870.

Students rapidly prepared for admission to College.

For full information send for Catalogue.

aug 6—3m

DELAWARE COLLEGE,

NEWARK, DELAWARE.

WILL be re-opened for the reception of Stu-

dents Wednesday, September 14th, 1870.

The Trustees of the College have secured a

corps of competent and able Professors in the

several departments of Instruction, and students

may pursue either the regular Classical Course,

such as is taught in our best Colleges, or if they

prefer it may combine their studies in the Scientific

and Agricultural Departments, in which special

instruction is given to these branches of learning,

relating to Agriculture and Mechanical Arts.

It is the design of the Institution to provide

for young men a thorough practical education at

a very moderate expense.

For Circulars containing full information, ad-

dress WILLIAM H. PURNELL, A. M.

aug 6—3m President.

FOR SALE.

300 Acres of Land, at \$7,600. Buildings

New, and Fencing good. Conveniently

situated. This is a bargain. Capitalists look

out for bargains!

GEO. W. INGRAM & CO.

Aug. 6.

PACIFIC GUANO CO.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.

General Agents.

OFFICES—122 South Del. Ave. PHILADEL-

PHIA, 10 South St. BALTIMORE.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC

GUANO.

NO Fertilizer introduced to the Farmers of

Delaware and Southern States has given

more general and uniform satisfaction than this

Guano.

The trade in it has steadily increased until the

consumption now throughout the entire country

exceeds that of any other fertilizer.

The large capital involved in its production af-

fords the surest guarantee of its continued ex-

cellence. The company has a far greater interest

in the permanency of its trade than any number

of consumers can have; hence it is the highest

interest of the company to put the best Fertilizer

into the market, that their unusual facilities, ad-

ded by the best scientific ability, can produce.

This Guano is sold at retail by local agents of

the Company throughout New Jersey, Delaware,

Pennsylvania, and the Southern States, and by

JOHN S. REESE & CO.

General Agents for the Co.

July 30—3m

BOWERS'

COMPLETE MANURE,

MADE FROM

Super Phosphate of Lime,

Ammonia and Potash.

For Sale by all Leading Dealers.

A Perfect Fertilizer for all Crops.

ON account of the reduced cost of raw mate-

rials,

